

TURKEY'S troubles are multiplying, but Thanksgiving Day will soon put an end to a good many of them.

Is Mr. Ham going to make music for the Secretary of the Treasury, why don't he commence his tooting?

We shall either have to get along without the Black Hills or indulge in a very expensive luxury.

STRONG efforts are being made to induce the city of Louisville to subscribe \$500,000 towards completing the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad.

The California papers are now discussing the question of whether it would be worse to enfranchise the Chinese than let the white women of the State vote.

SAN FRANCISCO has a considerable population of Dalmatians, and these people have formed a society and are raising funds to help free all their Slavonic relations from the dominion of Turkey.

THE Chicago Industrial Age, in describing the Cincinnati Workingmen's Conference, says after Mr. H. H. Day and two or three spiritualistic and communist friends withdrew it was a perfect love-feast.

THE Chicago papers are publishing the statement that Dr. Linderman has said the new mint would be located in that city, and not in St. Louis or Cincinnati. Dr. Linderman has said nothing of the kind, and the Chicago editors know he has not.

OVER sixty thousand dollars have been raised and forwarded by the French residents of this country to the sufferers by the floods in France. The authorities in the region of Toulouse have expressed their thanks for this contribution from our land.

THE Chicago woman who advertised for "an honest, honorable gentleman for a husband," and spends each day at the St. Louis depot waiting for his arrival, is informed by a Detroit paper that the honest St. Louis man has been dead, for these many years.

THE statement that Schroeder, the Baltimore aeronaut, had abandoned his project of a trip to Europe seems to have been false. According to the Baltimore Gazette, work on the balloon is going on rapidly, and as required by the contracts the several parts are to be finished, put together, and an experimental trip made in about three weeks.

THE arrest of Cortina did not stop the robberies and murders on the Rio Grande, and something more must be done by our Government. An end to this state of affairs can not be reached by the mere arrest of a single perpetrator, even though he be the boldest and most reckless of the lot. The Government, instead of confining itself altogether to looking after these grievances and attempting to punish the perpetrators, must take steps to break up the system. As long as it is possible for these men to operate, the inhabitants on the frontier will suffer.

THE Baltimore News states the positions of the two political parties of Pennsylvania on the currency question as follows: "Both parties have declared in their platforms for more paper money for the purpose of capturing the vote of the State. The Democrats are committed to it by their platform; the Republicans by platform, policy and long practice. That is in the western part of the State. In the east both parties claim to be in favor of hard money, and each point to the arguments of some representative orator to attest their devotion to 'specie payments.' Wherever the cry is popular both parties are howling for 'more money,' and where 'specie payments' would work profitably both are for 'hard money.'"

A SENTENCE from the report of Prof. Wilbur, who recently made a geological survey of Missouri, is strikingly suggestive as to the future of the mining and manufacturing wealth of this country. He says: "Some of us doubtless envy California her golden destiny, but our coal, and zinc, and lead, and iron, and coal, and soil are a better foundation for national wealth and greatness than her golden sands." While this is true of Missouri it is equally so of many of the other States of the Union, and especially in the South. That region which, before the war, had become the most wealthy part of the country by agriculture, is now finding that a greater opportunity is offered for money-making, and for the development of the country through the mines heretofore undeveloped, and in addition to furnishing the world with cotton will also supply manufacturers and consumers, both in this country and abroad, with metals and manufactures in unlimited quantities, to the great advantage not only of the South alone, but of the whole country.

AN Inter-State Convention is to be held at Vicksburg, commencing tomorrow, to take steps toward asking Congress to provide means for the prevention of the destructive inundations along the Mississippi river in the several States bordering upon it from Cairo southward. A meeting was held in New Orleans last spring for this purpose, and the call for the Convention to-morrow was the result of action taken at that time. Each parish in Louisiana is to send five delegates, and the other States interested are to be represented in about the same manner. The object of the

Convention is a worthy one, and demands some prompt and effective action. The terrible results of the floods of 1873 are still apparent in many places along the river, and many of the residents in the country liable to overflow are yet suffering from the effects of that terrible inundation. Fortunately the floods of this year did not result in serious damage, but had they been a trifle greater the result would have been immeasurably worse. The agriculturists of the region under consideration depend almost entirely upon a single class of productions, and that one of a nature readily injured and destroyed by even a slight overflow. With the certainty of frequent occurrences of this kind, and a like certainty as to its disastrous effects, the need for aid to this large region of country becomes especially apparent. No section of country in the United States contributes so largely to our foreign commerce, and no branch of agriculture is more important than that which brings the money of other countries into the hands of the producers in this. Cotton is still king as regarded from this standpoint, and the region which produces it should be the subject of attention and care.

**Base-Ball.**  
The proposed game between the Philadelphia and the Reds did not take place yesterday afternoon owing to incessant rain. They will meet to-morrow and settle it if the weather does not settle it for them.

The Reds will go to St. Louis on Monday, remaining there during the week, playing the Brown stockings and other professional clubs while there.

**Court Outings.**  
H. W. Mitthofer was appointed administrator of Frederick Belthacker. Personalty, \$100; real estate, \$2,500.

Wm. E. Hampton, agricultural store, No. 140 Walnut street, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to H. E. Randall.

The following suits were entered yesterday for the Common Pleas:

47,150—Scott, Strong & Co. vs. Cyrus M. Williams et al.  
47,151—Hannah L. Kennedy vs. G. W. Kennedy. Suit for alimony.  
47,152—P. E. Christman vs. M. Wilkins.  
47,153—John H. D. Feldkamp vs. J. Ehrlich.  
47,154—Edward Hervey vs. Matilda Hervey. Suit for divorce.  
47,155—Catherine L. Klayser vs. Augustus L. Klayser et al.  
47,156—George W. DeHaven, Andrew Haigut and R. E. J. Miles, late partners as America's Racing Association, International Hippodrome, Menagerie and Congress of the Nations, vs. E. T. Baruch, W. C. Court, S. L. Hurd, Daniel Costello and Geo. B. Burnell.  
47,157—Archer & Bull vs. Wm. Lockwood.  
47,158—Assignee of Weyand & Jung vs. Soulelier.  
47,159—W. H. Blair vs. Amos White.

**THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.**—This house was pretty well filled last night, notwithstanding the rain. "A Bunch of Berries" was offered again, and was readily accepted by the delighted audience. The piece is repeated with fun, being one of the most laughable burlesques upon private theatricals that one would wish to see. "The Belles of the Kitchen" will be presented to-night, and to-morrow night, and "A Bunch of Berries" at the matinee to-morrow afternoon.

**WOOD'S THEATRE.**—Wet weather never interfered with the "Black Crook" nor the "Naked Queen" yet. Last night was no exception. Her Amphibious Majesty was honored by quite a good audience, who seemed rather pleased that the rain had given them an excuse to get in out of the wet. Bouffant and Cora Adriana were as beautiful and graceful as ever, answering their numerous encores with a pleasing grace that won them many admirers. The "Naked Queen" will be presented at the Saturday matinee.

**ROBINSON'S OPERA-HOUSE.**—McVade drew a fair audience last evening, to witness his mischievous impersonation of "Tip Van Winkle." Mr. McVade was very good, as upon all occasions, and the success of his audience was no indication of the weather to interfere with his rendition of a character. The company were good taken collectively and rendered a very fair support.

**THE NATIONAL.**—The performance at this house was very good last night, the audience well pleased. Everything passed off as pleasantly as though there was no dampness upon the outside. A splendid bill will be offered this evening.

**Our English Political Traditions.**  
We are not disposed, on the score of race, to claim a superiority for the Anglo-Saxons over the inhabitants of other parts of Europe; nor can we believe that if there had been no Norman conquests, no check on the kings by the nobles, no charters, no opposition to papal interference by statutes of parliament and against provisions, no Protestant Reformation, the English race would have of course developed itself by its inherent energies into something great and good. It was, in fact, owing to national decline that William of Normandy succeeded in the conquest of Saxo-England. But we rejoice that the first colonies were composed chiefly of Englishmen, because they brought with them the habits and traditions of a land

"Where freedom broadens slowly down From precedent to precedent." It was not in England, as on the Continent, that the towns needed to conspire with the kings against an oppressive nobility, or that the nobility gained privilege exclusively for their own order, leaving the others to take care of themselves, but the Magna Charta and all the securities of freedom that followed it were for the benefit of all. There the Parliament at an early day separated into two Houses, and by its power of granting or withholding taxes, which was derived from feudalism, came to have a material part in making the laws. It was there that the towns privileged and habits of local self-government maintained themselves with more permanence than on the Continent. There arose numerous yeomanry, holders of small portions of land in their own rights—a class which since the emigrations has almost disappeared in the old country. There, too, the freemen were called to stand on juries, and test that they were part of the power of the country. Thus the colonists brought with them habits of self-government and the spirit of free Englishmen, which were not likely to fade out of their characters in the new wilderness land where they were forced, in great measure, to model their own institutions.—E. D. Woolsey, in Harper's Magazine for October.

The height of impudence is said to be the length of a book about.

## THE FIRST BATTLE OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

After lying some weeks at Nookahoe, the Essex and the Essex, Junior, sailed for Valparaiso, where Captain Porter was desirous of meeting the English frigate Phoebe, which had been sent in search of him; but when that vessel at last appeared off the port, she was, most unexpectedly to Captain Porter, found to be the Chesapeake, a superior war, of twenty-eight guns and one hundred and eighty men, while the Phoebe carried thirty-six guns and a crew of over three hundred men.

For six weeks the hostile ships maneuvered in and around the port of Valparaiso, the Essex being found to outwit the enemy, so that she could easily have escaped, but Captain Porter preferred instead to fight the Phoebe, if he could engage her singly; this, however, Captain Hillyar carefully avoided, being evidently under orders not to engage the American ship except with the Cherub, a fact which shows with what respect English seamen now regarded the American navy, for never before in the history of naval warfare had a superior war, of twenty-eight guns and one hundred and eighty men, while the Phoebe carried thirty-six guns and a crew of over three hundred men.

Under the severe circumstances, Captain Porter could only stand before the wind to the north-eastern side of the harbor, where he cast anchor within half a mile of a Chilean battery, thus being in neutral water and protected from attack, and on the other side of the bay, the Phoebe, under the command of Captain Hillyar, was entirely regardless of this circumstance, or of the honor shown by Captain Porter in not attacking him on a similar occasion, at once took advantage of the disabled condition of the Essex to place his vessel astern of the American frigate, where he could pour in a terrible raking fire and at the same time be securely touched by her guns.

The Cherub also hauled across the bow of the Essex, but finding that the forward guns of her antagonist could play upon her, took up a position near the Phoebe. The most Captain Porter could do was to run three long twelves through the stern ports, and these were aimed with such effect that the Phoebe, in half an hour they were obliged to move out of range to repair the injuries received. Three times during this first fight the Essex was veered around by springs or hawsers drawing on the cable from the stern, with the purpose of getting her broadside to bear, but in each case the springs were shot away, and the batteries of the Essex proved of little use.

After reparing, the English ships sailed down and took position on the quarter of the Essex, where she could not get any of her guns to bear. To stand their fire without making any return was very galling, and although, such was the inferiority of the Essex, in her rigging, the flying-jib was the only sail that could be hoisted on the Essex to make her pay off before the wind, it was spread, and the ship gradually bore down to board the Phoebe.

The American crew, under the perfection of discipline, and not in the least disheartened, opened a tremendous fire, which soon drove the Chesapeake out of range of her guns, and forced her to remain at a distance. The Phoebe, having kept out of reach of the Essex, making a leading wind and content to blaze away with her long eighteen, which wrought great execution on the decks of the American ship. Fifteen men fell in succession at one of the guns of the Essex. Every expedient for saving the vessel had now been tried in vain. She was helpless before the tremendous fire of the Phoebe, unable to return the fire on account of her position, and, in addition to all these horrors, the flames were bursting from her hatchways. Captain Porter, still unwounded and resolute to fight it out to the last, finally listened to the entreaties of his crew, who represented that further resistance was worse than useless, and he reluctantly ordered the colors to be struck.

Captain Hillyar permitted the Essex, Junior, to be turned into a cartel-ship, or vessel for carrying prisoners destined to be exchanged, and allowed the surviving crew of the Essex to sail in her for the United States. On New York, the Essex, Junior, was overhauled by an English frigate, and for fear he should be detained by her, Captain Porter, while still thirty miles from shore, made his escape in a whale-boat, being assisted in the attempt by a fog which concealed him from the English vessel. However, the Essex, Junior, was soon allowed to proceed, and on the morning of the 23d of the month she was captured by the crew of the ill-fated but glorious frigate Essex once more stepped gladly forth upon their native land.

Captain Porter afterward published an account of his famous cruise in two volumes, which contains many interesting details, and is well worth perusal. Among other matters he mentions the fact that during the time he was on board a young midshipman who was very desirous of engaging in the foray in the Marquesa Islands, but was prevented on account of his youth. He afterward distinguished himself for his unflinching courage during the trying scenes of the fight at Valparaiso, and would, for his conduct at that time, have been recommended for promotion. If the extreme youth had not hindered such a reward of merit, he being but little over twelve years of age. This young hero lived to our day, and won immortal fame in the naval operations of the late war, being no other than David C. Farragut, who, for some time before his death, held the highest position in the American navy. He went to school in his profession early, and although it was a rough training, its results proved invaluable to the country.—St. Nicholas for October.

**Waterloo.**  
Grace Greenwood has been at Waterloo, and describes it as follows: "On our return we walked over to Waterloo village, and the scene was a most interesting one. The English and French soldiers were still there, and the Duke of Wellington's headquarters. The next afternoon I went to Hougoumont alone to see the ruined chateau, which for many hours was the very hot heart of the battle, the pivotal point of the day. On the right side of the chateau stood on the site: some of the battered out-houses, however, remain, and ruins of others—the gate, so stoutly defended, burst open and closed again—the garden walls, pierced with loop-holes, dotted

with bullet-marks and broken with cannon balls—the chapel, at which the congregation was miraculously arrested, after merely scorching the feet of a rude wooden crucifix—and the old well, into which several hundred of the dead were flung, and rocks and rubbish thrown on them, for lack of time and hands for better burial.

It is said that in the wood outside, hundreds of French dead were piled up and burned with the trees cut down by the shot—a mammoth cremation. A kindly peasant woman conducted me into the old garden, a quiet, shadowy place, overgrown with ground-ivy, green as the memory of the heroic men who contended here. Children were playing in the garden and around, and laughing merrily, but play and laughter seemed strangely out of place and discordant, haunted as the spot was for me with pictures and echoes of another summer evening, when the dead lay heaped under tree and wall, and the air was heavy with the moans and prayers of the dying.

In those grounds and on my way back to the station I picked many flowers, and strange and weird were the fancies that came with them. I wondered if the rich Norman blood took form in poppies, and if young eyes of Saxo-bled, closed in sudden death, opened again in cornflowers and forget-me-nots. I found a new variety of morning-glory, white-veined with pink, so delicate that a blade of barley sufficed for its support, and very fragrant; and I thought, "Would that glory could always take shapes so sweet and gracious, and so sweet to heaven, instead of sending up the odor of smoke and blood and mortality."

**Common Sense Ventilation.**  
Colonel G. E. Waring, Jr., writes in the October Atlantic as follows: "The best practical statement I have met about ventilation was contained in the remark of a mining engineer in Pennsylvania: 'Air is like a rope; you can pull it tight, but you can't push it.' All mechanical appliances for pushing air into a room or a house are disappointing. What we need to do is to pull out the vitiated air already in the room; the fresh supply will take care of itself; it means for its admission are provided.

It has been usual to withdraw the air through openings near the ceiling, that is, to carry off the warmer and therefore lighter portions, leaving the colder strata at the bottom of the room, with their gradual accumulation of cooled carbonic acid undisturbed. Much the better plan would be to draw this lower air out from a point near the floor, allowing the upper and warmer portions to descend and take its place.

An open fire, with a large chimney throat, is the best ventilator for any room, the one-half or two-thirds of the heat carried up the chimney is the price paid for immunity from disease; and large though this seems from its daily draft on the wood-pile or the coal-bin, it is trifling when compared with doctors' bills and with the loss of strength and efficiency that invariably result from living in unventilated apartments.

The man who spoke of the Indians as a dying race should immigrate. In 1841 they cost the country \$2,500,000; in 1842 \$3,000,000; in 1843 \$3,500,000; in 1844 \$4,000,000; in 1845 \$4,500,000; in 1846 \$5,000,000; in 1847 \$5,500,000; in 1848 \$6,000,000; in 1849 \$6,500,000; in 1850 \$7,000,000; in 1851 \$7,500,000; in 1852 \$8,000,000; in 1853 \$8,500,000; in 1854 \$9,000,000; in 1855 \$9,500,000; in 1856 \$10,000,000; in 1857 \$10,500,000; in 1858 \$11,000,000; in 1859 \$11,500,000; in 1860 \$12,000,000; in 1861 \$12,500,000; in 1862 \$13,000,000; in 1863 \$13,500,000; in 1864 \$14,000,000; in 1865 \$14,500,000; in 1866 \$15,000,000; in 1867 \$15,500,000; in 1868 \$16,000,000; in 1869 \$16,500,000; in 1870 \$17,000,000; in 1871 \$17,500,000; in 1872 \$18,000,000; in 1873 \$18,500,000; in 1874 \$19,000,000; in 1875 \$19,500,000; in 1876 \$20,000,000; in 1877 \$20,500,000; in 1878 \$21,000,000; in 1879 \$21,500,000; in 1880 \$22,000,000; in 1881 \$22,500,000; in 1882 \$23,000,000; in 1883 \$23,500,000; in 1884 \$24,000,000; in 1885 \$24,500,000; in 1886 \$25,000,000; in 1887 \$25,500,000; in 1888 \$26,000,000; in 1889 \$26,500,000; in 1890 \$27,000,000; in 1891 \$27,500,000; in 1892 \$28,000,000; in 1893 \$28,500,000; in 1894 \$29,000,000; in 1895 \$29,500,000; in 1896 \$30,000,000; in 1897 \$30,500,000; in 1898 \$31,000,000; in 1899 \$31,500,000; in 1900 \$32,000,000; in 1901 \$32,500,000; in 1902 \$33,000,000; in 1903 \$33,500,000; in 1904 \$34,000,000; in 1905 \$34,500,000; in 1906 \$35,000,000; in 1907 \$35,500,000; in 1908 \$36,000,000; in 1909 \$36,500,000; in 1910 \$37,000,000; in 1911 \$37,500,000; in 1912 \$38,000,000; in 1913 \$38,500,000; in 1914 \$39,000,000; in 1915 \$39,500,000; in 1916 \$40,000,000; in 1917 \$40,500,000; in 1918 \$41,000,000; in 1919 \$41,500,000; in 1920 \$42,000,000; in 1921 \$42,500,000; in 1922 \$43,000,000; in 1923 \$43,500,000; in 1924 \$44,000,000; in 1925 \$44,500,000; in 1926 \$45,000,000; in 1927 \$45,500,000; in 1928 \$46,000,000; in 1929 \$46,500,000; in 1930 \$47,000,000; in 1931 \$47,500,000; in 1932 \$48,000,000; in 1933 \$48,500,000; in 1934 \$49,000,000; in 1935 \$49,500,000; in 1936 \$50,000,000; in 1937 \$50,500,000; in 1938 \$51,000,000; in 1939 \$51,500,000; in 1940 \$52,000,000; in 1941 \$52,500,000; in 1942 \$53,000,000; in 1943 \$53,500,000; in 1944 \$54,000,000; in 1945 \$54,500,000; in 1946 \$55,000,000; in 1947 \$55,500,000; in 1948 \$56,000,000; in 1949 \$56,500,000; in 1950 \$57,000,000; in 1951 \$57,500,000; in 1952 \$58,000,000; in 1953 \$58,500,000; in 1954 \$59,000,000; in 1955 \$59,500,000; in 1956 \$60,000,000; in 1957 \$60,500,000; in 1958 \$61,000,000; in 1959 \$61,500,000; in 1960 \$62,000,000; in 1961 \$62,500,000; in 1962 \$63,000,000; in 1963 \$63,500,000; in 1964 \$64,000,000; in 1965 \$64,500,000; in 1966 \$65,000,000; in 1967 \$65,500,000; in 1968 \$66,000,000; in 1969 \$66,500,000; in 1970 \$67,000,000; in 1971 \$67,500,000; in 1972 \$68,000,000; in 1973 \$68,500,000; in 1974 \$69,000,000; in 1975 \$69,500,000; in 1976 \$70,000,000; in 1977 \$70,500,000; in 1978 \$71,000,000; in 1979 \$71,500,000; in 1980 \$72,000,000; in 1981 \$72,500,000; in 1982 \$73,000,000; in 1983 \$73,500,000; in 1984 \$74,000,000; in 1985 \$74,500,000; in 1986 \$75,000,000; in 1987 \$75,500,000; in 1988 \$76,000,000; in 1989 \$76,500,000; in 1990 \$77,000,000; in 1991 \$77,500,000; in 1992 \$78,000,000; in 1993 \$78,500,000; in 1994 \$79,000,000; in 1995 \$79,500,000; in 1996 \$80,000,000; in 1997 \$80,500,000; in 1998 \$81,000,000; in 1999 \$81,500,000; in 2000 \$82,000,000; in 2001 \$82,500,000; in 2002 \$83,000,000; in 2003 \$83,500,000; in 2004 \$84,000,000; in 2005 \$84,500,000; in 2006 \$85,000,000; in 2007 \$85,500,000; in 2008 \$86,000,000; in 2009 \$86,500,000; in 2010 \$87,000,000; in 2011 \$87,500,000; in 2012 \$88,000,000; in 2013 \$88,500,000; in 2014 \$89,000,000; in 2015 \$89,500,000; in 2016 \$90,000,000; in 2017 \$90,500,000; in 2018 \$91,000,000; in 2019 \$91,500,000; in 2020 \$92,000,000; in 2021 \$92,500,000; in 2022 \$93,000,000; in 2023 \$93,500,000; in 2024 \$94,000,000; in 2025 \$94,500,000; in 2026 \$95,000,000; in 2027 \$95,500,000; in 2028 \$96,000,000; in 2029 \$96,500,000; in 2030 \$97,000,000; in 2031 \$97,500,000; in 2032 \$98,000,000; in 2033 \$98,500,000; in 2034 \$99,000,000; in 2035 \$99,500,000; in 2036 \$100,000,000; in 2037 \$100,500,000; in 2038 \$101,000,000; in 2039 \$101,500,000; in 2040 \$102,000,000; in 2041 \$102,500,000; in 2042 \$103,000,000; in 2043 \$103,500,000; in 2044 \$104,000,000; in 2045 \$104,500,000; in 2046 \$105,000,000; in 2047 \$105,500,000; in 2048 \$106,000,000; in 2049 \$106,500,000; in 2050 \$107,000,000; in 2051 \$107,500,000; in 2052 \$108,000,000; in 2053 \$108,500,000; in 2054 \$109,000,000; in 2055 \$109,500,000; in 2056 \$110,000,000; in 2057 \$110,500,000; in 2058 \$111,000,000; in 2059 \$111,500,000; in 2060 \$112,000,000; in 2061 \$112,500,000; in 2062 \$113,000,000; in 2063 \$113,500,000; in 2064 \$114,000,000; in 2065 \$114,500,000; in 2066 \$115,000,000; in 2067 \$115,500,000; in 2068 \$116,000,000; in 2069 \$116,500,000; in 2070 \$117,000,000; in 2071 \$117,500,000; in 2072 \$118,000,000; in 2073 \$118,500,000; in 2074 \$119,000,000; in 2075 \$119,500,000; in 2076 \$120,000,000; in 2077 \$120,500,000; in 2078 \$121,000,000; in 2079 \$121,500,000; in 2080 \$122,000,000; in 2081 \$122,500,000; in 2082 \$123,000,000; in 2083 \$123,500,000; in 2084 \$124,000,000; in 2085 \$124,500,000; in 2086 \$125,000,000; in 2087 \$125,500,000; in 2088 \$126,000,000; in 2089 \$126,500,000; in 2090 \$127,000,000; in 2091 \$127,500,000; in 2092 \$128,000,000; in 2093 \$128,500,000; in 2094 \$129,000,000; in 2095 \$129,500,000; in 2096 \$130,000,000; in 2097 \$130,500,000; in 2098 \$131,000,000; in 2099 \$131,500,000; in 2100 \$132,000,000; in 2101 \$132,500,000; in 2102 \$133,000,000; in 2103 \$133,500,000; in 2104 \$134,000,000; in 2105 \$134,500,000; in 2106 \$135,000,000; in 2107 \$135,500,000; in 2108 \$136,000,000; in 2109 \$136,500,000; in 2110 \$137,000,000; in 2111 \$137,500,000; in 2112 \$138,000,000; in 2113 \$138,500,000; in 2114 \$139,000,000; in 2115 \$139,500,000; in 2116 \$140,000,000; in 2117 \$140,500,000; in 2118 \$141,000,000; in 2119 \$141,500,000; in 2120 \$142,000,000; in 2121 \$142,500,000; in 2122 \$143,000,000; in 2123 \$143,500,000; in 2124 \$144,000,000; in 2125 \$144,500,000; in 2126 \$145,000,000; in 2127 \$145,500,000; in 2128 \$146,000,000; in 2129 \$146,500,000; in 2130 \$147,000,000; in 2131 \$147,500,000; in 2132 \$148,000,000; in 2133 \$148,500,000; in 2134 \$149,000,000; in 2135 \$149,500,000; in 2136 \$150,000,000; in 2137 \$150,500,000; in 2138 \$151,000,000; in 2139 \$151,500,000; in 2140 \$152,000,000; in 2141 \$152,500,000; in 2142 \$153,000,000; in 2143 \$153,500,000; in 2144 \$154,000,000; in 2145 \$154,500,000; in 2146 \$155,000,000; in 2147 \$155,500,000; in 2148 \$156,000,000; in 2149 \$156,500,000; in 2150 \$157,000,000; in 2151 \$157,500,000; in 2152 \$158,000,000; in 2153 \$158,500,000; in 2154 \$159,000,000; in 2155 \$159,500,000; in 2156 \$160,000,000; in 2157 \$160,500,000; in 2158 \$161,000,000; in 2159 \$161,500,000; in 2160 \$162,000,000; in 2161 \$162,500,000; in 2162 \$163,000,000; in 2163 \$163,500,000; in 2164 \$164,000,000; in 2165 \$164,500,000; in 2166 \$165,000,000; in 2167 \$165,500,000; in 2168 \$166,000,000; in 2169 \$166,500,000; in 2170 \$167,000,000; in 2171 \$167,500,000; in 2172 \$168,000,000; in 2173 \$168,500,000; in 2174 \$169,000,000; in 2175 \$169,500,000; in 2176 \$170,000,000; in 2177 \$170,500,000; in 2178 \$171,000,000; in 2179 \$171,500,000; in 2180 \$172,000,000; in 2181 \$172,500,000; in 2182 \$173,000,000; in 2183 \$173,500,000; in 2184 \$174,000,00